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Established Maximum Residue Limit EMRL2011-18

Trifloxystrobin

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has added new uses on sweet and tart cherries to the product label of Flint 50WG Fungicide, containing technical grade trifloxystrobin. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Flint 50WG Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27529.

Corresponding maximum residue limits (MRLs) for stone fruits (Crop Group 12) were proposed in the consultation document published on 10 February 2010, Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2010-08, *Trifloxystrobin*. The PMRA received no comments in response to this consultation.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs was also conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada. Appendix I summarizes the comment received from the World Trade Organization consultation and provides the PMRA's response.

The comment received had no impact on the stone fruit MRLs which are established as proposed in PMRL2010-08.

The following MRLs take legal effect as of the publication date of this document and are in addition to the MRLs already established for trifloxystrobin.

Established Maximum Residue Limits for Trifloxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Trifloxystrobin	methyl (α*E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetate, including the metabolite (α, *E*)-α-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[(*E*)-[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]thylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]benzene acetic acid, expressed as trifloxystrobin.	2.0	Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plumcots, plums, prune plums, sweet cherries, tart cherries

A complete list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's Web site.

Appendix I

Comment received via the WTO consultation;

A foreign regulatory authority questioned the appropriateness of the 2.0 ppm MRL proposed for stone fruits as the supporting Summary of Crop Field Trial Data provided as Appendix I of PMRL2010-08 showed maximum residues of 1.96 ppm for peaches. Given the inherent variability in study conduct and analytical methodology, the regulatory authority requested that Canada adopt the 3.0 ppm Codex MRL established for stone fruits.

PMRA Response

Residue data from supervised crop field trials conducted with trifloxystrobin on cherries were reviewed to support the domestic registration of trifloxystrobin on this crop. Within the context of the same application, American residue data for peaches, plums and cherries generated from field trials conducted in various regions of the United States were also reviewed in support of a Canadian MRL for stone fruits. The crop field trials were conducted at the maximum rate registered in the United States and included duplicate samples harvested at the earliest registered pre-harvest interval. In addition, both dilute and concentrated application volumes were tested.

Although the maximum residue values obtained were 1.96 ppm in peaches (concentrated application volume), 0.9 ppm in cherries (dilute application volume) and 0.55 ppm in plums (dilute application volume), the corresponding mean field-trial residues were 1.8 ppm, 0.79 ppm and 0.45 ppm in peaches, cherries and plums, respectively. The highest average field trial (HAFT) residues in peaches, 1.8 ppm for both application volumes, were obtained from a single trial site in the southern United States that reported significantly decreased precipitation during the month of application. A comparison of the residues from this trial site with those obtained in peaches from all other trial sites indicated that the mean residues from this trial site were 2-fold greater than the next highest mean residue (0.92 ppm). It was noted that the residues obtained at this trial site were also more than two times greater than the HAFT residues in cherries (0.79 ppm) and plums (0.45 ppm). As such, the residues from this particular trial site were considered to represent a "worse-case" scenario with respect to the potential residues in peaches treated with trifloxystrobin and the proposed MRL of 2.0 ppm is considered adequate to cover potential residues of trifloxystrobin in both cherries treated according to the Canadian label and imported stone fruits.

Therefore, the MRLs are established as proposed in PMRL2010-08.